

Changes in the central nervous ...

S/638/61/003/000/001/005
D296/D307

(10-22 days) the cerebellum was of smaller size and of gritty consistency; it was covered by superficial hemorrhages and contained necrotic areas, clearly demarcated against the healthy tissue. Slightly changes or ectopic Purkinje cells still occurred. After exposure to 16,000 r the changes were of similar character but more intensive. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Biological Physics, AS USSR)

Card 3/3

MINAYEV, Pavel Fedorovich; KAS'YANOV, V.M., prof., otv. red.;
GARIAN, B.V., red. izd-va; BENYUMOV, O.M., red. izd-va;
DOROKHINA, I., tekhn. red.; POLENOVA, T., tekhn. red.

[Effect of ionizing irradiation on the central nervous system]
Vliianie ioniziruiushchikh izlucheni na tsentral'nuiu nervnuiu
sistemu. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 129 p.

(MIRA 16:1)

(RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

27 229

40473

S/205/62/002/002/006/015
1020/1215

AUTHORS: Minayev, P. F. and Logvinova, O. F.

TITLE: Changes in radiation sensitivity of the nervous tissue

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 2, no. 2, 1962, 259-264

TEXT: This is a continuation of previous work. The pyruvic acid content in the cerebellum of animals was examined at different times after local irradiation and also after the radiation sensitivity of the nervous tissue was changed by narcotics. Experiments were performed on 124 male guinea pigs and 84 adult dogs of both sexes. Dogs received 20 curies, and guinea pigs 10 curies, from the PYM-3 (RUM-3) unit. Guinea pigs received 0.4-0.1 g/kg b.w. urethane. Dogs received morphine (0.08-0.1 g/kg b.w.) and morphine and urethane (0.8-7.0 g/kg b.w.) The pyruvic acid content increased 2 hours after irradiation by 76% in dogs and by 37% in guinea pigs, and by about 2.5 times 2-3 days later. The lactic acid contents' also increased by 47% at that time. On the 2nd-3rd day cerebellar disorders, and morphological changes, were observed. The vitamin B content and O₂ consumption decreased at that time. On the 7th 14th day, when the cerebellar symptoms regressed, almost entirely the pyruvic acid content returned to normal. The increase in lactic acid and pyruvic acid content demonstrated disorders in the oxidation processes of carbohydrates. In animals which received narcotics, no cerebellar disorders were found, even after 2-3 months. The pyruvic acid content on the 2nd-3rd day increased only by 17% and no morphological changes were observed. There are 5 figures and 7 tables.

Card 1/2

Change in radiosensitivity...

S/205/62/002/002/006/015
1020/0215

ASSOCIATION: Institut Biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Biological Physics, AS USSR)
Moscow

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1961

Card 2/2

MINAYEV, P. F.; CNUKHROVA, A. I.

Soluble protein content of irradiated nervous tissue. Radio-
biologiya 2 no.3:450-454 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (BRAIN)
(PROTEINS IN THE BODY)

36629
S/020/62/143/004/025/027
B144/B158

27.2400

AUTHORS: Minayev, P. F., Moshchinskiy, P., and Skorobogatova, Ye. P.

TITLE: Increasing the radioresistance of nervous tissue by combined administration of thiamin preparations and narcotics

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 143, no. 4, 1962, 976 - 979

TEXT: 1) Nembutal (30 mg/kg); 2) Alinamin, i. e. thiamin propyl disulfide (2 mg/kg); and 3) Hexonium (3 mg/kg), a ganglion blocker preventing brain oedema, were administered to guinea pigs and dogs subsequently irradiated with 9,000 and 20,000 r, respectively; their effect as radiation blockers was verified by histochemical and histological analyses of the cerebellum. In non-protected animals, local irradiation of the cerebellum results in heavy nervous disturbances, oedema, structural changes, and disorder of the carbohydrate-phosphorus metabolism with formation of large quantities of lactic and pyruvic acids. In non-protected animals test series I revealed a thiamin reduction of 45% and an increase in pyruvic acid of ~250%; whereas such changes were not observed after treatment with radiation blockers 30 min before irradiation. With parenteral B,
Card 1/2

Increasing the radioresistance...

S/020/62/143/004/025/027
B144/B138

administration the thiamin content was slightly reduced (13%), but Alinamin actually caused an increase (35%). Similar effects were observed in the liver, although it had not been directly irradiated. Series II proved that radiation-induced cerebellar disturbances are prevented by thiamin and, more especially, by Alinamin. This is of great importance for the radiotherapy of brain tumors and, since Alinamin also penetrates into the liver cells, for the radiation protection of the entire organism and the treatment of radiation sickness. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biokhimii im. A. N. Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biochemistry imeni A. N. Bakh of the Academy of Sciences USSR); Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biophysics of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

PRESENTED: October 5, 1961, by A. I. Oparin, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 5, 1961

Card 2/2

X

ACCESSION NR: AT30131144

S/3018/63/000/000/0561/0571

AUTHOR: Minayev, P. F.; Chukrova, A. I.; Antonova, A. M.

TITLE: Functional, biochemical, and morphological changes in irradiated nervous tissue

SOURCE: Tret'ya Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po biokhimi nervnoy sistemy*. Sbornik dokladov, Yerevan, 1963, 561-571

TOPIC TAGS: irradiated nerve tissue, X-irradiation, cerebellum nerve tissue, nervous tissue radioresistance, protective substance, nembutal, hexonium, alinamine (thiamin-propyldisulfide), oxidative phosphorylation, oxidation process, cerebellum radiation damage, morphological change, preventive radiation treatment

ABSTRACT: Guinea pigs and dogs were treated with a complex of protective substances before irradiation to determine whether resistance of nervous tissue to ionizing radiation can be increased. The following substances were introduced parenterally into animals 30 min before irradiation of the cerebellum: 30 mg/kg nembutal, 2 mg/kg vitamin B₁ or alinamine (thiamin-propyldisulfide), 3 mg/kg hexonium. In some cases the protective substances were introduced

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ACCESSION NR: AT3013144

2 days earlier and repeated 30 min before irradiation. The cerebellum was irradiated locally with a 9000 r dose for guinea pigs and a 20,000 dose for dogs (RUM-3 unit, 112.5 r/min, focal length 23-24 cm). Animals were decapitated and brains were removed to investigate the oxidative phosphorylation process in the mitochondrions of the cerebellum. Histological investigations were also made. It was found that in control animals oxidative phosphorylation radiation damage is highest 2 days after irradiation at the same time that edema of the cerebellum develops and serious morphological changes take place in the cerebellum nerve cells. Cerebellum radiation damage including oxidative phosphorylation is sharply reduced in experimental animals treated with alinamine (thiamine-propyldisulfide) together with nembutal and hexonium before irradiation. It should be noted that alinamine, a vitamin B₁ derivative, penetrates the nerve cells better than vitamin B₁ and is more effective in increasing nerve cell radioresistance. Histological investigations reveal that morphological changes are reduced in irradiated nerve cells of animals treated with protective substances. Nerve tissue functions can be preserved by protecting nerve tissue oxidation processes from radiation. Results for treatment with a complex of protective substances suggest a

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ACCESSION NR: AT3013144

possible application in brain tumor X-ray therapy. Orig. art. has:
8 figures, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva
(Institute of Biological Physics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 28Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

MINAYEV, P.F.; LOGVINOVA, O.F.; MIRONOVA, A.P.; CHUKHROVA, A.I.

Change in the radiosensitivity of nerve tissue under the effect
of arsenic compounds. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 5:1209-1211 Ap '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
A.I.Oparinym.

L 59543-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m)

ACCESSION NR: AP5015727

UR/0205/65/005/003/0362/0366
628.58 : 577.391

AUTHOR: Minayev, P. F.; Mironova, A. P.

TITLE: Effect of radiation on autonomic functions with and without the administration of radioprotective agents

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 3, 1965, 362-366

TOPIC TAGS: radiation exposure, autonomic nervous system, cerebellum, respiration, blood pressure, radioprotective agent

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the dynamics of respiration and blood pressure in animals during irradiation of various parts of the brain. X-irradiation (15-20 kr) of the cerebellar region of adult dogs produced no significant effect on respiration or blood pressure immediately after the start of exposure; however after 30 minutes

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410006-1

for the cerebellum prevented impairment of respiration or blood pressure during ex-

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001134410006-1"

L 59543-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015727

posure. Thirty minutes of irradiation produced insignificant changes in the respiration, the blood pressure rose by 20-30 mm Hg, and the amplitude of cardiac contractions increased somewhat. These changes intensified and became most pronounced at the end of the experiment. In separate experiments irradiation of either the entire head or thalamic region without the administration of protective agents caused a drop in blood pressure of 25-30 mm Hg and severe motor disorders set in after irradiation was halted. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moscow (Institute of Biophysics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 19Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

llc
Card 2/2

L 63559-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5018094

UR/0020/65/163/001/0235/0237

AUTHOR: Minayev, P. F.; Logvinova, O. F.; Mironova, A. P.; Chukhrova, A. I. 16

TITLE: Increased radiosensitivity of the nervous system under the effect of fluoroacetate B

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 1, 1965, 235-237

TOPIC TAGS: fluoroacetate, central nervous system, biological effect, radiosensitivity, gamma radiation, monofluoroacetate, cerebellum, dog

ABSTRACT: Previous research has indicated that high doses of ionizing radiation primarily impair the oxidation processes in nerve tissue. In experiments testing this conclusion, the radiation resistance of the nervous system was increased by the use of compounds which protect the oxidation processes from the disruptive effect of the radiation. When arsenic compounds, enzymic poisons inhibiting definite links in the oxidation process, were injected into the cerebellomedullary cistern, it was found that the radiosensitivity of the nervous system increased due to the resulting disruption of the pyruvateoxidase system. Experiments were conducted on dogs to determine the effect of monofluoroacetate on the nervous system. Fluoroacetate is significant in a series of reactions affecting the citric acid cycle. Doses of

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018094

fluoroacetate (5 µg in 0.5 ml) were injected into the cerebellomedullary cistern 40—60 min before the cerebellum was irradiated by the RUP-200 apparatus (radiation doses, 3000 and 8000 r; dose rate, 216 r/min; time, 14 and 37 min). Fifteen and thirty min after irradiation, the amounts of citric, pyrotartaric, and gamma-aminobutyric acids in the tissues of the cerebellum were determined, and the process of oxidative phosphorylation in isolated mitochondria was studied. Radiosensitivity of the nervous system increased under the effect of fluoroacetate. Ordinarily, changes in the functional state begin to occur with a radiation dose of 20 Kr; after administration of the poison, functional disturbances were observed after irradiation with doses of 8 and even 3 Kr. Large quantities of citric acid were found to have accumulated in the cerebellum — this relates to the disruption of the citric acid cycle. There is also an increase in pyrotartaric acid. The combined effect of the poisoning and irradiation raised the content of gamma-aminobutyric acid, although poisoning alone lowers its content. The consumption of oxygen in isolated mitochondria was somewhat inhibited; utilization of inorganic phosphate was hardly disturbed. Post-irradiation disruption of the cerebellar functions were more severe after poisoning with both fluoroacetate and sodium arsenate. The disruption of the citric acid cycle is a major cause of the increased radiosensitivity of the nervous system poisoned by monofluoroacetate. The accumulation of pyrotartaric acid may be due either to a direct disturbance by the radiation of the enzyme system responsible

Cont 2/3

L 63559-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5018094

for decarboxylating pyrotartaric acid or to the damage done to the citric acid cycle. Irradiation of the nervous system after poisoning with sodium arsenate and fluoroacetate significantly disrupts the pyruvateoxidase system and the citric acid cycle, two links of the metabolic processes responsible for the radiosensitivity of the nervous system. The experiments reported do not provide any explanation of the disruption of the oxidative phosphorylation process. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JB]

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biophysics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 24Sep64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 018

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4050

dm
Card 3/3

MINAYEV, S.; OBUKHOVA, N.

The chosen course is right but stay closer to practical application. Pozh.delo 7 no.7:12 J1 '61. (MIRA 16:11)

KIPNIS, B.Ya.; KOLESNIKOV, V.N.; LERNER, D.V.; ~~MINAYEV, S.M.~~
PANOVA, A.V.; LIFSHITS, I.D., ~~and. tekhn. nauk,~~
retsenzent; MIKHAYLOV, V.A., inzh., red.; PLEMYANNIKOV,
M.N., red.; BATYREVA, G.G., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on the manufacture of artificial leather] Spra-
vochnik po proizvodstvu iskusstvennoi kozhi. Moskva, Giz-
legprom. Vol.1. 1963. 523 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Leather, Artificial)

IL'IN, A.I., inzh.; MINAYEV, S.N., inzh.

Experimental studies of the deformations of the fuel pump sleeve
of diesel locomotive engines. Trudy MIIT no.151:95-97 '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

(Diesel engines—Fuel systems)

L 26600-65 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/WW/JG
 ACCESSION NR: AT5003397 S/2539/63/000/043/0082/0088

AUTHOR: Savel'yeva, V. I.; Minayev, V. A.

TITLE: Preparation of a zirconium phosphate adsorbent

SOURCE: Moscow. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut. Trudy, no. 43, 1963.
 Issledovaniya v oblasti khimii i tekhnologii radioaktivnykh i redkikh elementov
 (Research in the field of the chemistry and technology of radioactive and rare
 elements), 82-88

TOPIC TAGS: adsorbent production, column chromatography, zirconium phosphate,
 adsorptive capacity

ABSTRACT: The article is devoted to problems involved in the synthesis of a
 zirconium phosphate adsorbent designed to produce a mechanically strong, granu-
 lated material having reproducible adsorptive properties from one batch to another.
 Zirconium phosphate was obtained by precipitation of zirconium from nitric or
 hydrochloric acid solutions with phosphoric acid, followed by coagulation, washing,
 and drying. The influence of various factors in the course of the synthesis (e.g.,
 the conversion of the sol to the gel and the syneresis time) on the ion-exchange
 and mechanical properties of zirconium phosphate was investigated. The procedure

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L 26600-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5003397

employed in the preparation is described in detail. It was shown that an additional treatment of zirconium phosphate with phosphoric acid improves its adsorptive properties considerably, the adsorptive capacity with respect to the Na^+ ion being thus increased from 1.34 to 1.59 meq/g of adsorbent. This increase in capacity is apparently due to a partial structurization of zirconium phosphate. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut, Moscow (Chemical engineering institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, MT

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 009

Card 2/2

L 26601-65 EWT(m)/EPP(c)/EPP(n)-2/ENG(m)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-L/Pr-L/Pu-L IJP(c)
 ACCESSION NR: AT5003398 JD/JG 8/2539/63/000/043/0095/0104

AUTHOR: Savel'yeva, V. I.; Minayev, V. A.; Pisarev, I. D.

TITLE: Use of Moscow clay for the adsorption of radioactive elements

SOURCE: Moscow. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut. Trudy, no. 43, 1963. Issle-
 dovaniya v oblast khimii i tekhnologii radioaktivnykh i redkikh elementov
 (Research in the field of the chemistry and
 technology of radioactive and rare elements), 95-104

TOPIC TAGS: radioactive waste, clay adsorbent, metal ion adsorption, alumino-
 silicate adsorbent, adsorptive capacity, radioactive isotope, fallout adsorption

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the adsorption of radioactive isotopes on Moscow
 clay, closely related to the loams used in the manufacture of bricks and having
 the following chemical composition: SiO₂, 73.2%; Al₂O₃, 14.4%; Fe₂O₃, 4.7%;
 CaO + MgO, 2.2%; H₂O, 2.0%; ignition loss, 3.4%. It was found that the adsorptive
 capacity with respect to the Ca²⁺ ion was 0.95 meq/g under static conditions. The
 effect of various factors (pH, NaNO₃ and Ca(NO₃)₂ concentration) on the adsorption
 of yttrium-91, cesium-134, strontium-89, ruthenium-106, and zirconium-95 was
 studied. The adsorption was also studied under dynamic conditions; packing made
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L 26601-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5003398

from the clay calcined at approx. 550C was prepared for this purpose. The use of clay as an adsorbent has the advantage that the radioactive elements can be fixed on it by firing at 1100-1200C. During the firing, the elimination of the radioactive elements can be fixed on it by firing at 1100-1200C. During the firing, the elimination of the radioactive elements in the form of aerosols is very slight when the adsorption is done from solutions of low salt content (on the order of 5 g/liter), but increases somewhat with increasing salt content. Desorption was carried out by using water or various acid or basic solutions. Orig. art. has 9 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut, Moscow (Chemical engineering institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, NP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 012

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Minayev, V. A. (Moscow).

24-8-6/34

TITLE: On the layering effect of horizontal drainage. (O rassolya-yushchem deystvii gorizontal'nogo drenazha).

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk" (Bulletin of the Ac.Sc., Technical Sciences Section), 1957, No.8, pp.48-55 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The effect is studied of horizontal drainage on the regime of salted ground waters and the problem of washing away of the salts from the soil. The here described investigations were carried out under the leadership of A. N. Kostyakov and S. F. Aver'yanov (1). The laboratory tests consisted of studying the operation of a systematic drainage under the following conditions: during washing by a single flooding; drainage with a uniform distribution of the supply of a constant stream of water to the surface between the drainage systems; drainage with a concentrated feeding of a constant washing stream of water applied in the centre of the drainage space. The investigations were carried out in troughs of 485.5 x 100 x 62.5 cm which were filled with an 80 cm layer of sand. Horizontal drains were placed at depths of 10, 15, 20, 40 and 60 cm from the soil surface. Each of the experiments was preceded by saturation

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MINAYEV, V.A., Cand Tech Sci--(diss) "On the salting out effect of horizontal drainage^{-age} on ~~the~~ irrigated lands." Mos, 1958. 19 pp with drawings (Min of Agr USSR. Mos Inst of Engineers of Water Resources in V.R.Vil'yams), 110 copies. Bibliography at end of text (12 titles (XL, 22-58, 108)

-95-

21110
S/089/61/011/006/006/014
B102/B138

21.4200
AUTHORS:

Katal'nikov, S. G., Revin, V. A., Andreyev, B. M.,
Minayev, V. A.

TITLE:

Determination of the separation factor for lithium
isotopes in ion exchange

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 11, no. 6, 1961, 528 - 532

TEXT: Isotope separation factor α is determined in the exchange of LiOH and LiCl solutions of various concentrations with the cation-exchange resins CEC (SBS) and KY-2 (KU-2), and with Dowex-50. The characteristic parameters of the ion exchangers were first determined, then α was found graphically from the difference in equilibrium concentrations. The greatest difference in equilibrium concentration occurs if the preparations are isotope-enriched up to 50%. In single-stage experiments, Li⁶ in the hydroxide solution was enriched to 48.4%, which produced a concentration difference of about $0.25(\alpha-1)$. Table 2 shows the results with 1N LiOH solution, Table 3 those with 1 and 5N LiCl (single-stage enrichment). The selective properties of the ion-exchange resins investigated are discussed in detail with respect to concentration in divinyl benzene

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S/089/61/011/006/006/014

B102/B138

Determination of the...

and distribution factor K_{Li}^H . Conclusions: (1) Isotope exchange between SBS, KU-2 and Dowex-50 on the one side, and LiOH and LiCl solutions on the other, produced an accumulation of Li^6 in the cation exchanger and of Li^7 in the solution. α depends on the type of exchanger. (2) Within the limits of error α was the same for Li ion exchange in LiCl and LiOH solutions. In 1-5N LiCl solutions, α does not depend on concentration. (3) The distribution constants for Li^+-H^+ systems and α are interrelated. The cation exchanger with the least affinity to lithium has the greatest α . A similar K_{Li}^H/α dependence was found for cation exchangers for which the distribution coefficient depends on the molar fraction of H in the exchanger (Dowex-50). For SBS, $\alpha = f(\log K_{Li}^H)$. The authors thank Professor

G. K. Boreskiy for his interest. G. M. Panchenkov is mentioned (G. M. Panchenkov et al., Atomnaya energiya, t. 7, vyp. 6, 556, 1959). There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 13 references: 4 Soviet and 9 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: F. Menes, E. Saito, E. Roth. Proceedings of the International Symposium on Isotope Separation, p. 227, North-Holland Publishing

Card 2/ 3

X

21410
S/089/61/011/006/006/014
B102/B138

Determination of the...

Co., Amsterdam, 1958; D. Lee, G. Begun. J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 81, No. 10, 2332 (1959); R. Betts, W. Harris., M. Stevenson. Canad. J. Chem. 34, No. 1, 65 (1956); D. Lee, J. Phys. Chem., 64, 187 (1960).

SUBMITTED: January 30, 1961

Legend to Table 2: (1) Cation exchanger; (2) No. of experiment; (3) α_{mean} ; (4) temperature.

Table 3. Li isotope exchange between SBS (5) and LiCl solution.

Legend: (1) Number of experiment; (2) Li concentration observed, g-equiv./liter; (3) LiCl equilibrium concentration, g-equiv./liter; (4) fraction of Li in the cationite: $RLi/(RLi + RH)$.

Card 3/0 3

MINAYEV, V.A.; SAVEL'YEVA, V.I.; SELEZNEV, V.P.; GROMOV, B.V.

Studying the behavior of some radioactive isotopes during the
extraction of uranyl sulfate by trialkylamine. Trudy MKHTI
no.47:151-158 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

MURZIN, V.A.; TSEYTLIN, Yu.A.; RYBIN, A.I.; MINAYEV, V.D.; PROTASOV, K.Ye.

Concerning A.I.Karabin's article "Is a terminal compressor cooler necessary?" From. energ. 17 no.9:25-27 S '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut (for Murzin, Tseytlin).
 2. Permskiy politekhnicheskii institut (for Rybin).
 3. Rostovskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo instituta proyektirovaniya predpriyatiy po proizvodstvu plasticheskikh mass i poluproduktov (for Minayev, Protasov).
- (Karabin, A.I.) (Compressors--Cooling)

MINAYEV, V. I.

Shouldn't the location of the spot light be changed on diesel locomotives. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 5 no.5:45 My '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Pomoshchnik mashinista teplovoza depo Liski Yugo-Vostochnoy dorogi.
(Diesel locomotives---Electric equipment)
(Railroads---Lighting)

KERSHENBAUM, N.Ya., inzh.; MINAYEV, V.I., inzh.

Calculated parameters of the vibration impact method of building crossings. Stroi.truboprov. 7 no.9:16-18 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro "Gazstroy Mashina",
Moskva.

(Pipe-laying machinery)

VOLZHIN, S.N.; MINAYEV, V.I.; POPOV, G.R.; SHUL'MEYSTER, L.F.

Ring-type switch in a relay with noncontact control. Priborostro-
enie no.1:11-14 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

MINAYEV, V.I.

Basis for the method of vibroshock ground piercing. Stroi. trub.
9 no.7:9-12 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro "Gazstroy Mashina".

KERSHENBAUM, N.Ya.; MINAYEV, V.I.

Effect of eccentric impact on the efficiency of the operation of vibro-shock units. Stroi. truboprov. 9 no.10:24-26 0 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro "Gazstroy Mashina".

BARKAN, D.D.; KERSHENBAUM, N.Ya.; MINAYEV, V.I.

Vibreshock unit for horizontal drilling. Trudy MINKHGP 46:
34-45 '64.

Dynamic load on a bit in vertical drilling with bottom engines.
Ibid.:45-59

Equation for the longitudinal vibration of a drilling string.
Ibid.:60-6, (MIRA 17:6)

MINAYEV, V.I.; POPOV, G.R.; FEDYUKIN, V.I.; SHUL'MEYSTER, L.F.

Device for noncontact measurement of electric conductivity of
semiconductor materials. Priborostroenie no.1:29 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

L 41035-65 ENT(d) Po-4/Pq-4/Pg-4/Pk-4/Pl-4

ACCESSION NR: AP5005935

S/0119/65/000/002/0010/0011

AUTHOR: Minayev, V. I. (Engineer); Popov, G. R. (Engineer); Fedyukin, V. I. (Engineer); Shal'meyster, L. F. (Candidate of technical sciences)

TITLE: Thermoelectric-power meter

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 2, 1965, 10-11

TOPIC TAGS: thermoelectric power, thermoelectric power meter

ABSTRACT: An instrument for quick measurement of thermoelectric power (TP) is described in which a preset temperature difference is maintained with an error of $\pm 2\%$; thus, TP is determined by actually measuring the thermo-emf of the device being tested. An electronic temperature-difference stabilizer (designed with diodes and transistors) is briefly described; it includes an electric heater, temperature sensor, and an automatic controller. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE, EC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Card 1/1

YEVSEYENKOV, F.G.; MINAYEV, V.K.

Rolling scaffolding for bricklaying. Rats. i isobr. predl. v stroi.
no.91:10-11 '54. (MIRA 8:8)

1. Ministerstvo stroitel'stva. (Bricklaying) (Scaffolding)

MINAYEV, V. M., BAROVA, N. I., STARODUETSEVA, G. I., GREYBOVSKAYA, A. V., TRACHENKO, N.
SEKHARINA, A. G., KOROVINA, A. G.

"A study of the natural foci of vernal encephalitis in the western Urals." Page 7

Desyatoye soveshchaeye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnoochagovym
boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological
Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-
Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences
USSR, No. 1 254pp.

Perm' Inst. of Vaccine and Sera and the Oblast Sanitary-Epidemiological Station

BABEROVA, Yu. F.; GRUZIN, P. L.; MINAYEV, V. M.; SAMOSADNYI, V. T.

"Special Uses of the Gamma Spectrometer in Activation Analysis."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22
Feb 64.

MIFI (Moscow Engineering Physics Inst)

L 14695-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD/JG/DM

ACC NR: AP6008251

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/005/0454/0456

AUTHOR: Gruzin, P. L.; Kichev, A. Z.; Minayev, V. M.; Samosadnyy, V. T.;
Hsi, Ch'ang-sung

54
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Determination of spectral characteristics of isotope neutron sources
by means of paired scintillation crystals of the type LiI(Eu)

19.44

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 5, 1965, 454-456

TOPIC TAGS: fast neutron, neutron spectrum, gamma background, gamma radiation,
lithium compound, isotope, scintillation, crystal

ABSTRACT: A method is considered for subtracting the gamma background in
measurements of spectra from neutron sources. Two paired LiI(Eu) crystals were
used, one enriched 90% in ⁶Li and other 99.4% in ⁷Li. The response of the two
crystals to gamma radiation was assumed equal; the efficiency of the ⁶Li-enriched
crystal for fast neutrons was 150 times greater than that of the ⁷Li-enriched
crystal, so it could be assumed the latter was practically insensitive to fast
neutrons. The neutron intensity at a given energy was thus the difference in
the pulse heights from the two crystals. Differential neutron spectra measured
for Po-Be, Pu-Be, and Po-B sources are presented and discussed. [NA]

SUB CODE: 18, 20 / SUBM DATE: 25Feb65 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1

DEC: 539.16.08

Minayev, Vladislav Nikolayevich

Taynoye Ouzhiye Obrechennykh. Moskva, Molodaya
Gvardiya, 1952.

437 P.

Bibliographical Footnotes.

MINAYEV, Vladislav Nikolayevich; BUENOV, N.A., red.; KOKINA, N.N.,
tekhn. red.

[What is secret becomes manifest] Tainoe stanovitsia iavnyam.
Izd.2., dop. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1962. 372 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Chlen Soyuza pisateley SSSR (for Minayev).
(United States--Espionage)

MINAYEV, V. P.

Grain

Dressing seeds of spring grain crops before sowing. Dost. sel'khoz. No. 3, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

FEDORENKO, V.G., inzh.; KUZNICHENKO, A.N., inzh.; MINAYEV, V.P., inzh.

Conveyers for armoring, painting and electric testing of high-voltage insulators. Vest.elektroprom. 33 no.1:72-75 Ja '62.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Conveying machinery)
(Electric insulators and insulation)

MINAYEV, V.S., agronom

Utilization of evaporated water of the near ground level in
arid regions of the Soviet Union. Zemeledlie 23 no. 2:81-84,
F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(Evaporation) (Tillage)

L 11231-67 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(l)/EWP(H) GD
ACC NR: AT6022377 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0050/0056

AUTHOR: Minayev, V. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Certain problems of the reliabilistic synthesis of systems with linear dependence of useful effect on useful operating time

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya nauchnaya sessiya, posvyashchennaya Dnyu radio. 22d, 1966.
Sessiya kibernetiki. Doklady. Moscow, 1966, 50-56

TOPIC TAGS: industrial program, economic program, mathematic analysis, logic design

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the problems of optimizing this synthesis from the standpoint of economic effectiveness, for systems whose functioning consists in the multiple sequential solution of problems and for which: the commencement of solution of the next problem coincides in time with the ending of the solution of the preceding problem; the time intervals required for the solution of individual problems represent mutually independent, identically distributed random variables; failure of the system leads to loss of information on the intermediate results of solution of the problem. In this case the losses of useful time due to the i-th failure will consist of two components: 1. The time elapsed between the commencement of

Card 1/2

L 11231-67

ACC NR: AT6022377

the solution of the problem and the interruption of this solution by the failure, τ_{1i} ; 2. The time of renewal of the system without renewal of lost information, τ_{2i} . These considerations are applied to a case where the ratio of real income from operation of the system during its service life to total expenditures on this operation is regarded as the criterion of overall economic effectiveness, $k_{ov. eff.}$. It is shown that the effectiveness of the system can be markedly enhanced by means of an optimal -- from the standpoint of a given $k_{ov. eff.}$ -- breakdown of the process of solution of the problem into stages with memorization of intermediate results in an autonomous memory device. It is further shown that, for the system and $k_{ov. eff.}$ considered, it is expedient to reduce the problem of optimal redundancy to the minimization of the total cost of the losses due to failures of the system as well as of the expenditures on standby (redundant) elements, so as to assure an optimal distribution of funds and assets in the process of reliabilistic synthesis. Thus, the general problem of this optimal distribution may be formulated as: $\inf c(c_1^1, c_1^2, c_1^3, c_2^1, c_2^2, c_2^3, \dots, c_n^1, c_n^2, c_n^3)$ where c_i^1 is the cost of increasing the mean operating time between failures, c_i^2 is the cost of reducing the mean time of renewal of elements of the i -th sector; c_i^3 is the cost of standby elements for the i -th sector, inclusive of their repair cost. Such a minimization of the functions of three variables c_i^1, c_i^2, c_i^3 , which normally have a small number of discrete values, is readily solved by methods of enumeration or in more complex cases, dynamic programming. Orig. art. has: 20 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09, 12, 05/ SUBM DATE: 05Mar66

Card 2/2

11600

19926

S/226/62/000/003/004/014
1003/1203

AUTHOR: Aksenov, G. I., Minayev, Ye. M. and Strizhikova, Z. I.

TITLE: Microstructural investigation of metal powder particles

PERIODICAL: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 24-30

TEXT: A new method of preparation of samples for a microstructure study of single grains of powders, permits the investigation of their dimensions, shape and structure, in a condition unaltered by the process of preparation of the cross-section, using epoxide resins with hardeners of the polyethylene-polyamine type which can be hardened at room temperature. The structure of the powders is affected by the methods of their preparation and subsequent treatment. Microstructures of iron and stainless steel powders, after various processes are shown. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION Kuibyshevskiy aviationsionnyy institut (Kuibyshev Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 9, 1961

Card 1/1

X

S/032/62/028/012/009/023
B108/B186

AUTHORS: Aksenov, G. I., Bykhovskiy, Yu. S., and Minayev, Ye. M.

TITLE: A method of non-contact measurement of the electrical conductivity of nonmagnetic materials

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 12, 1962, 1467 - 1469

TEXT: A method to measure the electrical resistance of pressed metal powder rings without the specimens being in electrical contact was developed. The ring to be examined is placed on a transformer yoke as the secondary winding. By adjusting equal magnetic fluxes through the specimen 0 and through the standard coil w_2 (indicated at the zero bridge with windings w_3 , w_4 and rectifiers B_1 and B_2) one can calculate the resistance of the specimen from the equation $R_{sp} = R/w_2^2$, since the specimen constitutes only one turn. R is the resistance of the resistor and capacitor sets. The error in determining the resistivity of copper specimens does not exceed 0.3%, that for stainless steel is 1% at most. There are 3 figures.

Card 1/2

A method of non-contact...

S/032/62/028/012/009/023
B108/B186

ASSOCIATION: Kuybyshevskiy aviatsionnyy institut (Kuybyshev Aviation
Institute)

Card 2/2

L 48118-65 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pf-4
 S/P(e) JD
 S/0226/65/000/003/0083/0087
 ACCESSION NR: AP5008278

AUTHORS: Aksenov, G. I.; Minayev, Ye. M.

TITLE: Determining physical, mechanical, and technological properties of sintered metals, using a ring-shaped sample

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 3, 1965, 83-87

TOPIC TAGS: powder metallurgy, metal ceramic material, sintered metal, yield strength, electric resistance

ABSTRACT: The authors developed a new, more precise method for testing of sintered materials. All tests were conducted on annular specimens with dimensions of 20 x 13 x 5 mm, corresponding to GOST 6351-53. Strength limit and electrical resistance were investigated. For determining the strength limit at the breaking point, the standard testing procedure recommended by GOST was modified. A special arrangement used for testing of sintered materials is shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. Item 5 is the tested part. Below and near the yield point the deformation followed the shape of the grip until failure. Figure 2 on the Enclosure shows specimens made of electrolytically pure copper powder after the test. These were sintered for one hour at the temperatures of 2000 (bottom of Fig. 2),

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L 48118-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008278

600C (center), 1000C (top). This procedure has been found proper also for other materials, sintered or pressed. Curves for two sintered materials are given, showing the force per unit of area as a function of temperature in degrees centigrade. Measuring the electrical resistance of nonmagnetic materials was accomplished without physical contact, which not only eliminates errors due to lead connections but also can be used during the time of manufacturing. It involves using the measured part as the secondary winding of a transformer. Measurement range is from 1 to 10 000 microohms. This allows measuring during both pressing and agglomerating, with errors not exceeding 0.3% for copper and 1.0% for stainless steel. Curves are given for changes of electrical conductivity with changes of the agglomeration temperature. Specimens described in these experiments may also be used for determining such properties of sintered metals as compressibility, hardness, surface porosity, and metal microstructure. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kuybyshevskiy aviatsionnyy institut (Kuybyshev Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: 05Nov63

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

Card 2/4

L 48118-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008278

ENCLOSURE: 01

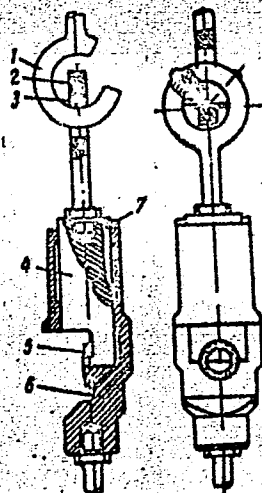


Fig. 1.

Apparatus for rupture testing of annular specimens

Card 3/4

L 48118-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008278

ENCLOSURE: 02

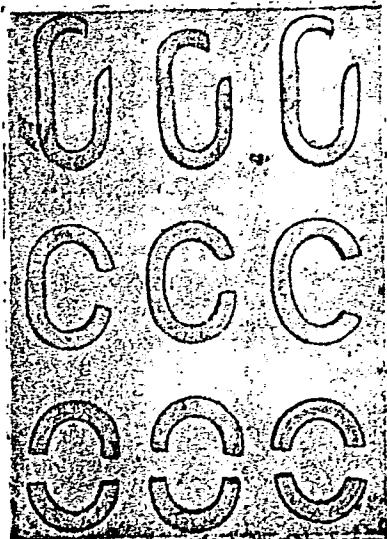


Fig. 2.

Ruptured specimens of electrolytic copper powder sintered at 200, 600, and 1000C (bottom view)

Card 4/4 *SV*

L 58965-65 EMT(1)/EMT(m)/EMP(k)/EMP(z)/EMP(b)/T/EMA(d)/EMP(e)/EMP(w)/EMP(t)

FF-4 IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NO: AP5013249

UR/0226/65/000/005/0035/0038

AUTHOR: Aksenov, G. I.; Minayev, Ye. M.

TITLE: Using electrical conductivity to study contact between metal powder particles during sintering

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 5, 1965, 35-38

TOPIC TAGS: copper powder, sintering, electric conductivity, powder metallurgy

ABSTRACT: Sintering of reduced copper powders produced by electrolysis and by atomization was studied. Annular pressings from these powders were sintered at 200, 400, 600, 800 and 1000°C for 1 hour. Variation in the electrical conductivity

aid of the Arrhenius equation, the electrical conductivity of electrolytic powder

Card 1/2

L-58965-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5013249

2

was established as a function of sintering temperature. The calculated activation energy was 5.5 kJ/mol, or one order of magnitude greater than the activation energy of surface self-diffusion of copper. The electrical conductivity method must be used in conjunction with other methods such as density measurement and the testing

atomized powder. are shown for both types of powders. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kuybyshevskiy aviatsionnyy institut (Kuybyshev Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: 15Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

E 64332-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5022048

UR/0286/65/000/014/0116/0116
629.13.01/06

AUTHOR: Tkachev, F. D.; Pichugin, A. A.; Minayev, Ye. N.; Kotyukov, V. G.

TITLE: Shock absorber for parachuted loads. Class 62, No. 173127

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 14, 1965, 116

TOPIC TAGS: air drop shock absorber, air dropped supply

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a shock absorber for parachuted loads (liquid-filled barrels or vessels). To protect the load at ground impact, the shock absorber is made in the form of a base made of wood or some other similar material attached by a band to the bottom part of the load. The base is a shaped spherical segment with a stepped edge. The center of the base's spherical segment is above the barrel's center of gravity (see Fig. 1 of Enclosure).

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/3

L 64332-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5022048

SUBMITTED: 02Jun59

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: AC

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS:

Card

2/3

GRIGOR'YEV, Yu.; MINAYEV, Yu.

Work practices on the tanker "Lyubertsy." Mor. flot 24 no. 12:14-16
D '64. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kapitan tankera "Lyubertsy" (for Grigor'yev). 2. Nachal'nik
sluzhby ekspluatatsii Kaliningradskoy bazy rybolovnogo
refrizheratornogo flota (for Minayev).

S/148/63/000/001/003/019
E111/E451

AUTHORS: Grigoryan, V.A., Minayev, Yu.A.

TITLE: Kinetics and mechanism of the desulphurization of a
slag of the system $\text{CaO-SiO}_2\text{-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ under vacuum

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya
metallurgiya, no.1, 1963, 22-26

TEXT: Because of the wide use of vacuum treatment in steel-making the kinetics of sulphur transfer from slag to gas phase is important; the results of the corresponding investigations would be useful for other techniques, e.g. electro-slag remelting. In the present work a high-sulphur slag was added to a molten slag with 39.8% Ca, 19.7% Al_2O_3 and 40.5% SiO_2 . The resulting material was remelted in an evacuated system, the residual pressure being varied down to about 0.2 mm Hg. Samples were taken periodically and analyzed for sulphur by the combustion method. The initial sulphur contents were about 0.1 to 0.6%. The residual sulphur stabilized after about 40 to 80 minutes treatment. With an initial sulphur content of under 0.15% S reduction in residual pressure below 1 to 2 mm Hg is unnecessary for obtaining reasonable desulphurization, but this is not so at higher initial

Card 1/2

Kinetics and mechanism ...

S/148/63/000/001/003/019
E111/E451

concentrations. Irrespective of initial concentration the amount of sulphur transferred to the gas phase is 0.06 to 0.07% S. This behavior is linked with the form in which sulphur exists in the melt. Consideration of likely mechanisms and experimental results, including determination of sulphur concentration at different levels in the crucible, indicates that mass-transfer is a rate-controlling factor. The process can be treated in terms of Fick's second equation. The effective diffusion coefficient is $1.63 \times 10^{-3} \text{cm}^2 \text{sec}^{-1}$. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov
(Moscow Steel and Alloy Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1962

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4036256

S/0137/64/000/003/0025/0025

SOURCE: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, Abs. 30163

AUTHOR: Aksenov, G. I.; Minayev, Ye. M.

TITLE: Preparation of powders by atomizing liquid melts

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-t, vyp. 16, 1963, 11-21

TOPIC TAGS: Liquid metal atomization, liquid alloy atomization, metal powder preparation, alloy powder preparation

TRANSLATION: Of great importance in the spraying of liquid metals and alloys with compressed air is the design of the atomizer. The authors constructed an adjustable atomizer with a continuous annular conical Laval nozzle and compensation of the injected air. The velocity of the gas stream at the nozzle exit was supersonic (≈ 500 m/sec). The atomization of liquid Cu, Fe, Ni, the alloys EI-437, EI-652, ZhS-6, and 1Kh18N9T steel was investigated. The effect of air pressure and air consumption on the power of the jet at the atomization focus was determined. The

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ACCESSION NR: AR4036256

fineness ratio of the powders was studied as a function of the stream power and consumption of compressed air. As the latter increases, the quantity of fine powder fractions ($-0.14-0.04$ mm) increases. As the amount of metal supplied increases, the quantity of fine fractions decreases. Powders of oxidation-resistant alloys (EI-652 and ZhS-6) are slightly oxidized during atomization. Such powders can be pressed without preliminary reductive annealing. The shape of the particles of an atomized powder depends on their size. Coarse powders ($-0.25+0.14$ mm) have the irregular shape of particles with a developed rough surface. Particles of fine powders have a rounded shape with a smoother surface. An exception is the alloy ZhS-6, whose particles have sharp edges (which are attributed to the low surface tension of the alloy). I. Brokhin.

DATE ACQ: 17Apr64

SUB CODE: ML 1

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

GRIGORYAN, V.A.; MINAYEV, Yu.A.

Method of studying the desulfurization kinetics of slag melts in vacuum. Zav.lab. 29 no.5:581-582 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.
(Slag) (Desulfuration)

GRIGORYAN, V.A. (Moskva); ZHUKHOVITSKIY, A.A. (Moskva); MINAYEV, Yu.A.
(Moskva)

Oxidation of the sulfur contained in slag by gaseous phase oxygen.
Izv. AN SSSR. Met. i gor. delo no.1:61-66 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

ACC NR: AP6034232

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/005/0144/0146

AUTHOR: Gadalov, A. N.; Mineyev, Yu. V.; Rapoport, I. D.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Physics, MGU (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki MGU)

TITLE: Logarithmic amplitude to digital converter based on a damped oscillating circuit

SOURCE: Pribery i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1966, 144-146

TOPIC TAGS: analog digital converter, transistorized circuit, circuit design

ABSTRACT: A logarithmic amplitude-to-digital converter that converts amplitudes of scintillation pulses into a number of pulses is described. The converter (see Fig. 1) consists of a photoelectron multiplier (1), an amplifier (2), a discriminator (3), an LC tank circuit, a damping circuit (5), an anti-coincidence circuit (6), and a counter (4). Current pulses at the anode of the photoelectric multiplier excite damped 1-Mc oscillations in the turned LC tank circuit; the oscillations are amplified and applied to the discriminator where serial pulses are formed. The number of serial pulses is proportional to the amplitude of the oscillations. The counter is switched on when a control pulse is applied to the anti-coincidence circuit, i.e., the control pulse blocks the damping circuit. In the absence of a control pulse oscillations in

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.314.2

ACC NR: AP6034232

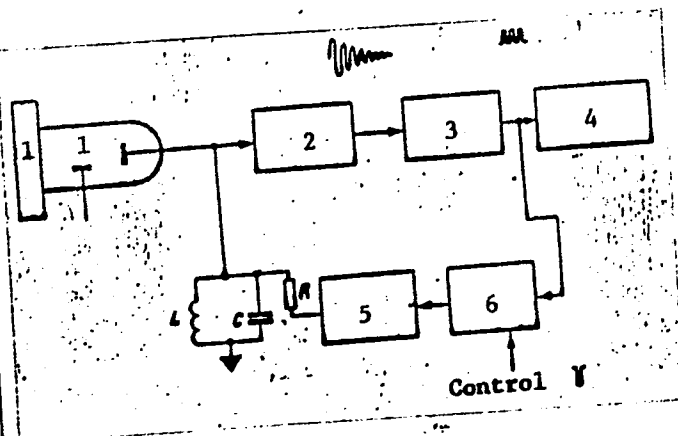


Fig. 1. Converter block diagram
1) photoelectron multiplier; 2) amplifier;
3) discriminator; 4) counter; 5) damping
circuit; 6) anti-coincidence circuit

SUB CODE: 09/ SUM DATE: 10Jul65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

the RC circuit are suppressed by the first pulse from the discriminator; this pulse is fed, through the anti-coincidence circuit to enable the damping circuit. The control pulse duration is 70 usec and the maximum converted pulse train duration is 65 usec. The converter operates with input voltages between 7 mv and 7 v and at temperatures between -10 and 45 C; its circuitry is transistorized and has a maximum power consumption of 70 mv. In conclusion, the authors express their gratitude to I. A. Savenko and N. L. Grigorov for their interest in this work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

MINAYEV-TSIKANOVSKIY, V.A.

VASIL'YEV, V.S.; IL'IN, V.K.; ~~MINAYEV-TSIKANOVSKIY, V.A.~~; PEREPELTSIN, V.I.,
redaktor; RACHEVSKAYA, M.I., redaktor; GUROVA, O.A., tekhnicheskiy
redaktor

[Construction and operation of laundry equipment] Konstruktsii i
ekspluatatsiia prachechnogo oborudovaniia. Moskva, Izd-vo Minister-
stva kommunal'nogo khoziaistva RSFSR, 1954. 218 p. (MLRA 8:4)
(Laundry machinery)

MINAYEV-TSIKANOVSKIY, V.

VASIL'YEV, V., inzhener; MINAYEV-TSIKANOVSKIY, V.

New equipment for mechanical laundries. Zhil.-kom.khos.4 no.8:
27-29 '54. (MIRA 8:3)
(Laundry machinery)

VASIL'YEV, Vladimir Semenovich; MINAYEV-TSIKANOVSKIY, Viktor Aleksandrovich;
PEREPALITSYN, V.A., redaktor; OTOCHOVA, N.A., redaktor; KONYASHINA,
tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Washing machines in common use] Stiral'nye mashiny v bytu. Moskva,
Izd-vo Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khesiaistva RSFSR, 1955. 38 p.
(Washing machines) (MLRA 9:5)

MINAYEV-TSIKANOVSEIY, V., inshener.

New drying and ironing machines for mechanical laundries. Zhil.
-kom.khoz. 5 no.7:24-25 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

(Laundry machinery)

PEREPELITSIN, V.I., inzhener; MINAYEV-TSIKAROVSKIY, V.A., inzhener.

New types of equipment for mechanical laundries. Ger.khoz.Mosk. 29
no.2:22-26 F '55. (MLRA 8:5)
(Laundry machinery)

VASIL'YEV, Vladimir Semenovich [deceased]; MINAYEV-TSIKANOVSKIY, Viktor Aleksandrovich; PEREPELTSYN, V.I., redaktor; RACHEVSKAYA, M.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; KONYASHINA, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[A review of the equipment used in foreign mechanized laundries]
Obzor oborudovaniia sagraichnykh mekhanicheskikh prachechnykh.
Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khoziaistva RSFSR, 1956.
72 p. (MLRA 9:9)

(Laundry machinery)

MINAYEV-TSIKANOVSKIY, inshener.

Equipment used in foreign laundry plants. Zhil.-kom.khoz. 6 no.2:
28-30 '56. (MLRA 9:7)

(Germany, West--Laundry machinery)

MINAYEV - TSIKANOVSKIY, VIKTOR ALEKSEYEVICH

IL'IN, Viktor Konstantinovich; MINAYEV-TSIKANOVSKIY, Viktor Alekseyevich;
SHVEDOV, Yu.F., red.; KRISTENKO, V.P., red. izdatel'stva; KONYASHINA, A.D.,
tekhn. red.

[Mechanized laundries; principles of technical design and the
equipment of mechanized laundries] Mekhanicheskie prachechnye;
osnovy tekhnologicheskogo proektirovaniya i oborudovanie mekha-
nicheskikh prachechnykh. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun. khoz. RSFSR,
1957. 245 p. (MIRA 10:12)

(Laundries)

MINAYEV-TSIKANOVSIIY, V.A.

New machinery for municipal services. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 31 no.5:23-27
My '57. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Tekhnicheskogo upravleniya Ministerstva
kommunal'nogo khozyaystva RSFSR.
(Moscow--Municipal services--Equipment and supplies)

IL'IN, V.K.; VASIL'YEV, V.S. [deceased]; MAYEVSKIY, V.V.; KHOLSHCHEVNIKOV,
Ye.M.; KIRKHOFF, A.G.; LOGVINOVICH, S.L.; ABRAMOV, G.A.; MINAYEV-
TSIPANOVSKIY, V.A., red.; RACHEVSKAYA, M.I., red.isd-va; VOLKOV,
S.V., tekhn.red.

[Laundry equipment album] Al'bom prachechnogo oborudovaniya.
Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1958. 119 p. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Akademiya Kommunal'nogo khozyaystva. Proyektno-konstruk-
torskoye byuro.

(Laundry machinery)

MINAYEV-TSIKANOVSKIY, V.^A, inzh.

Wringing laundry in combined washing machines. Zhil.-kom. khos.
10 no.12:9-11 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Washing machines)

MINAYEV-TSIKANOVSKIY, V. A.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Combination of washing, squeezing, and drying of linen in combination laundry machines." Leningrad, 1961. 20 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Leningrad Textile Inst imeni S. M. Kirov); 150 copies; free; (KL, 5-61 sup, 191)

KLOPOTOV, K.K., otv. red. sbornika; ~~MINAYEV-TSIKANOVSKIY, V.A.~~,
spets. red. serii; NERONOVA, M.D., red. izd-va; KHENOKH, E.M.,
tekhn. red.

[Organization of public services and a amenities in cities;
technical information] Blagoustroistvo gorodov; nauchno-
tekhnicheskii informatsionnyi sbornik. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va
kommun. khoz. RSFSR, 1961. 114 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo kommunal'nogo
khôziaistva.

(Municipal services)

POPOV, Ivan Petrovich, kand. biolog. nauk; MINAYEV-TSIKANOVSKIY,
Viktor Aleksandrovich, inzh.; BOLOTINA, A.V., red. izd-va;
KHENOKH, F.M., tekhn. red.

[Operation, maintenance and repair of the equipment of mechanical
laundries] Ekspluatatsiia i remont oborudovaniia mekhanicheskikh
prachechnykh. Pod obshelei red. V.A.Minasva-TSikanovskogo.
Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun. khoz. RSFSR, 1961. 170 p.
(MIRA 15:4)

(Laundries—Equipment and supplies)

MINAYEV-TSIKANOVSKIY, V.A., inzh.

Centrifugal wringing of clothes in a washer-dryer. Nov. tekhn. zhil.-
kom. khoz.: Blagoustr. gor. [no.1]:90-103 '61.

(MIRA 18:5)

TRABSKAYA, Ye.Ye.; MINAYEV-TSIKANOVSKIY, V.A.

Dynamics of the acceleration of the inner cylinder of a combined
washing machine. Sbor. nauch. rab. AKKH no.7:50-64 '61.
(MIRA 18:5)

MINAYEV-TSIKANOVSKIY, V.A.

Self-balancing of the inner cylinders of combined washing
machines. Sbor. nauch. rab. AKKH no.7:65-91 '61.

(MIRA 18:5)

LIBERMAN, G.R.; TAYTS, A.A.; PANIN, V.I., spets. red.;
MINAYEV-TSIKANOVSKIY, V.A., red.

[Electric power and heat supply of cities; collection of scientific and technical information] Elektrosnabzhenie i teplosnabzhenie gorodov; nauchno-tekhnicheskii informatsionnyi sbornik. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun. khoz. RSFSR, 1963. 162 p. (Novaia tekhnika zhilishchno-kommunal'nogo khoziaistva, no.4) (MIRA 18:8)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo kommunal'nogo khozyaystva. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye.

MINAYEV-TSIKANOVSKIY, V.A.; BUKREYEV, Ye.M.; KORNOPELEV, A.S.

Basic trends in the design of high-capacity laundry equipment
in foreign countries. Nauch. trudy AKKH no.32:135-153 '64.

(MIRA 19:1)

FAYN, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; KLOPOTOV, K.K., spets. red.;
MINAYEV-TSIKANOVSKIY, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, ctv. red.;
CHEKRYZHOV, V.A., red. izd-va; KHENOKH, F.M., tekhn. red.

[New equipment for housing and communal services; city road and bridge systems and transportation] Novaia tekhnika zhillishchno-kommunal'nogo khoziaistva; gorodskoe dorozhno-mastovoe khoziaistvo i transport. Nauchno-tekhn. informatsionnyi sbornik. Moskva, Izd-vo MKKh RSFSR. No.2. 1963. 158 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Ministerstvo kommunal'nogo khozyaystva. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye.
(Roads) (Bridges) (Transportation)

ANDRIANOV, K.A.; VASIL'YEVA, T.V.; MINAYEVA, A.A.

Reaction of dimethyldichlorosilane and dichloride of
methylphosphinic acid with ethylamine. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.
khim. no.12:2227-2230 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im.
M.V. Lomonosova.

MIKHAYLENKO, I.I., inzhener; MINAYEVA, A.A., inzhener.

Dismountable bases for mine winches. Bet. 1 shel.-bet.no.2:
67-69 P '56. (Winches) (MLBA 9:6)

L 16185-65 EWT(m)/EPF(z)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4/Pa-4 RFL JW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP4045838 S/0062/63/000/012/2227/2230

AUTHOR: Andrianov, K. A.; Vasil'yeva, T. V.; Minayeva, A. A. 6

TITLE: The reaction of dimethyldichlorosilane and methylphosphinic acid
dichloroanhydride with ethylamine

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 12, 1963, 2227-2230

TOPIC TAGS: dimethyldichlorosilane, methylphosphinic acid dichloroanhydride,
ethylamine, cyclic reaction compound, linear reaction compound, molar reagent
ratio, cycle stability

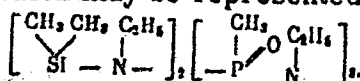
ABSTRACT: The direction of the reaction of dimethyldichlorosilane with ethylamine and the formation of monomers or cyclic compounds was found to depend upon the ratio of the two reagents: at the 1:1 molar ratio, the cyclic compound prevailed, 1,3,5-hexamethyl-2,4,6-triethylcyclotrisilazane (39% yield); at the 1:3.5 ratio a linear compound, bis-(ethylaminodimethylsilyl)ethylamine (42% yield). Their properties are tabulated, and the NMR spectrum figured and discussed.

Card 1/2

L 16185-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045838

Stability against hydrolysis was more pronounced in the cyclic compound. Reaction of the 3 title compounds yielded a cyclic low-melting crystalline compound soluble in nitrobenzene which may be represented by the following formula



Reaction of the first 2 title compounds with ammonia gave no mixed rings. Results of amination are briefly reported. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 3 figures and 3 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: 28Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, OC

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

MINAYEVA, A.F., inzh.; NEFEDOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; TELUSHKIN, N.V., inzh;
TERMINOSYAN, N.S., inzh.; KURILOV, A.I., inzh.; SKACHKOV, L.M.,
inzh.; POLYAKOV, M.M., inzh; LIPOVETSKIY, I.A., inzh.

Double-groove rolling with guides, of ribbed concrete reinforcing
bars. Stal' 20 no.3:234-243 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Yenakiyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod i Dneprodzershinskiy
vecherniy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Reinforcing bars)

MINAYEVA, A.G., inzh.; PROLOVA, L.M., inzh.

Chemical cleaning of a screen-type superheater of a boiler.
Energetik 11 no.3:8-10 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Superheaters—Cleaning)

MINEYEVA, A.M.:

MINEYEVA, A. M.: "The diathermosurgical method of treating chronic diseases of the cervix uteri of nonspecific etiology". Gor'kiy, 1955. Gor'kiy State Medical Institute imeni S. M. Kirov. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences.)

So. Knizhnaya letopis'. No. 49, 3 December 1955. Moscow.